VOL. XVII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING. JANUARY 15, 1877.

NO. 41.

mony before the Police Board. He did not want THE EXPUBLICAN to make any applial out of him, and he declined to give away his detective business. He was so surly, sulky and disagreeable that the committee became thoroughly disgusted. Mr. Wilson put some pointed questions to him, under which the "petit-larceny" detective squirmed and felt very uneasy. McDevitt persisted in speaking about the Whitthorne conspiracy. Mr. Wilson reminded him that it took two persons to form a conspiracy, and asked point et's Cross-Examination Pinished-He Year that Capital Will be Made Out of It-Charges That the War on the Gambler Was a Blackmailing Scheme, and Makes Other Aspersions—Miller Starts Off on a New Lead, and Tells How the President of Police Board Wanted Him to Buy Up Jury in the M'Garrahan Trial.

The investigation instituted by the House of Representatives into the trumped-up accusations of the gamblers and their police confederates against the proprietor of the National Republican was resumed before the Special Committee of Five last Saturday morning, at the Capital in the room of the Committee of Police ings and Grounds. It was on that day inquiry is nothing more nor less than the las straw which the wicked and guilty men, in their desperation, are frantically endeavoring to clutch. Public feeling had grown so strong against them after our exposure of their iniquitous course that they became alarmed, not for their honor, good name, or reputation, for they never pretended to have any, but for their offices, which enabled them to live sumptuously from the proceeds of licensing and protecting crime and criminals. The investigation before the Police Board had reached a point too hot to be endured patiently, but the crisis only came when President Grant removed four of Miller, McDevitt and McElfresh lost all heart It was then that the Whitthorne story and their willainous lies were concected. It was then that the plot against the proprietor of THE REthrough Congress the bill to abolish the Police on. It was then that the resolution that a mud-throwing machine, was drawn. It was then That the conpirators swore to one another to spare no effort, to stop at nothing, no matter how bad or infamous, to destroy and rain the proprietor of THE REPUBLICAN and every one who had contributed to break up game bling and expose their police protectors and cor named B. Cook, formerly of Greenburg, West moreland county, Pa., which he left for pruden-tial reasons, and rehearsed their respective stories thirty or forty times a day. The little shyster them daily, and at last declared them pose all the ingredients to the conspiracy. Know ing the value of printer's ink, the next thing was to capture two or three newspapers. The New gamblers' camp. Its proprietor had just been cowhided, and was absent from the office of his paper. The gamblers, who are sharp, knew that "when the cat is away the mice will also." dingly made a dead set for the Herald, the columns of that paper became their prop-immediately. The next print to fall into amblers' power was the New York Sun. sheet. As everybody knows, it is a species of newspaper wanton, of the most shameless and aivances. In these two papers the testimony of Caief of Police Richards and Detectives Miller

to give was also promulgated in the two Gam fence of the gamblers, reached Washington the friends and "pais" of the band of saints at Police and pointing to the interviews the Herald and Sun reporters had had with the conspirators, said:
"It's awful. Just see how near our poor, defenseless, innocent, unstained detectives came to being fork laughed as derisively at these "cappers" as they do now at their feeble efforts to be smirch THE REPUBLICAN for its good work against the gamblers. In due course the Con-gressional committee of inquiry met, and Richards and his two favored detectives took the markable story it is! None but a detective's o a shyster lawyer's brain could have invented such a fiction. A detective's mind seems te run in a limited number of grooves. Without a gambling-house or an unchaste place a detective is as powerless as a serpent without fangs. If a detective wants to catch a thief he always looks for him in a gambling-house. If a detective desires to injure any man's reputation he either inveigles him into a house This is the sum and total of the modern detec-tive's stock in trade.

Eichards, before telling his story, une-tuously

and devostly thanked God that he was so strong, and wanted the committee to understand that he had had nothing to do with the proposition made Mr. Murtagh made these evil propositions to him; that he repeated the wicked words to his subordinate, the saintly McDevitt, and told him not to do the dirty work, but to pretend to co it, and McDevitt got \$10 (no pretense about this) and had Whitthorne shadowed by a pro-fessional "shadow." From incapacity, because he did not see any "stake" at the end of the job, McDevitt worked very slowly; and Miller, whose garments smell of the incense from Vesta's alters, was asked by Richards to pretend also to shadow Whithborne, but he said he'd be d-i if he would, which is very nice language to use 'on superior officer. This is a resume of the case up o Saturday, when McDevitt's cross-examination before the committee was finished.

The investigation has created considerable talk on the street. The story told by Richards and the detectives is discredited, because it is very generally believed that neither of them would have hesitated a moment to enter into any "job" such as they say was to "be put up on" Whit-thorne. Speaking of Miller's testimony, a person who has been intimately associated with him said, with a laugh, "Who would have thought that there was anything too dirty for George Miller to touch?" From what is known of the operation

A DETECTIVE JOB. One of their number is guilty of a far more atrecious conspiracy than that which they de-ailed in the Whitthorne matter. In the case in uestion the scheme was well laid and carried out to estroy the good name of a defenseless woman. The estroy the good name of a defenseless woman. The etective had a brother whose wife was divored rom him, he being obliged to pay her a monthly um as alimony. This payment became burdencome, and in order to relieve him the detective brother, who doubtless was well paid for the job, one coted an infamous scheme, and succeeded in estroying both the woman's reputation and aining the object in view. He hired a lewd, disceputable scoundrel to entice the woman into a case of ill-repute. While they were in a room ogether the detective, in his capacity as an offiogether the detective, in his capacity as an offi-er, taking with him a well-known sporting man as witness, raided the house and made public the as witness, raided the house and made public the woman's shame. The case was immediately taken not occur again, and the order for slimony was sanceled on the testimony of the detective rother. The detectives have he in guilty of many other deeds as nefarious as this. It is proper that the public should know the character of these was what are made in the same that the public should know the character of these was not as a second of the same that the public should know the character of these was not as a second of the same that t ers of these men who are making charges before he committee and certifying to their own high virtues. They are low enough to engage in the

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY. The committee met shor .. y after 12 o'clock Sat rise committee met saor 'y alter in o'clock Sat-srisy, and held a private session for over an teur. At 1:36 o'clock the doors were thrown ipen, and an impatient crowd in the corridor tashed in to secure the best seats. Many were disappointed, as the doorkeeper only allowed re-perters and those directly interested in the in-restigation to enter. Still the room was so well alled that there were not chairs account for half illed that there were not chairs enough for half of those present. Semebedy scated himself on the sofa without looking very closely, and it was

afterwards discovered that he had sat down upon the "Rev." Billy Cook. The cross-examination of McDevitt was then resumed, and that worthy was immediately called to the stand. He was followed by Miller, and the open session did not last much longer than an hour. McDevitt was perverse, dogged and bitter. He ned the privilege, as he was not represented mailing purposes, and in c her ways showed what a high regard he entertained for this journal.

ent of the board in order to save them-

ons to form a conspiracy, and asked point blank if he was in it. The witness nesitated co-fore answering, and the impression was that he was the most guilty person in the whole affair. After that McDevitt appealed to the committee for protection when unpleasant questions were asked. The committee agreed to excuse him from answering questions about gambling, if he asked for excuse on the ground that it would criminate himself. McDevitt would not ask it on this ground, and persisted in evading the ques-tion and attempting to bully the counsel. Mr. Wilson finally yielded, and did not press the MILLER'S STORY

George Miller was put on the stand after Mc-Devitt. Cook, Richards and their associates had Devitt, Cook, Richards and their associates had evidently come to the conclusion that the bully-ing, evasive, dogged policy pursued by McDevitt in his testimony would not pay, so they instructed Miller not to seowl so much, but to laugh, smile and be cheerful. George laughingly narrated the facts of the Cook-Richards configurate where the lobbs of the characteristics. conference, where the job to blacken the charac-ter of the president of the board was hatched. He did not deny that he felt sore and meant to "get even" with the proprietor of THE REPUBLICAN for exposing him. Miller testified, in relation to the Whitthorne matter, that he had had no con-versation with the president of the board in rethrough with this part, volunteered a little story in the McGarrahan libel suit. On that occasi George "pretended" to do something, and eays that he really did nothing, but gave the presi-dent of the board to understand that he was busily engaged in "reaching" for jurymen. Mil-ler smilingly told about his poker playing, and gave as the reason for dropping that amusement that he had got enough of it. He said that THE ing and the thrusts that he had received from

The Testimony.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Have you at at any time within the past two years gambled in any of the gambling-houses in this city? A. I decline to answer that question, sir. It is my private business, and has nothing to do with the Whitthorne

ness, and has nothing to do with the winder conspiracy.

The Chairman. Mr. McDevitt, it is desired that you should answer that question, unless yet think it would eriminate you.

Mr. Wilson. The chairman has stated to you that if you decline on the ground that it would eriminate yourself your declination would be accepted.

The Chairman, Under the determination of the committee I think, sir, you should answer that question. the committee I think, sir, you should answer that question.

Mr. McDevitt, I will not give my detective duty away, because if I told you I had gambled, the questions would then arise, "Who sent you there?" "Who gave you the money to go," &c., and besides gambling has nothing to do with the Whitthorne case.

Q. Who wrote that letter you apoke of; the letter which the shadow carried to the Capitol?

A. I stated yesterday that Mr. McElfresh wrote a note.

a note.

Q. Where was Mr. McEifresh when he wrote the note? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. How do you know he wrote it? A. Because he told me so. M'DEVITT NAMES THE CONSPIRATOR.

M'DEVITT NAMES THE CONSPIRATOR.
Q. Mr. McDevitt you speak of the Whitthorne conspiracy. It requires more than one person to make up a conspiracy. Were you in it? A. No. Q. Give me the names of any persons who were in that conspiracy? A. Wm. J. Murtagh.
Q. Give us the name of any other man? A. I don't know who was behind him.
Q. Do you know of anybody else? A. I told you, sir, that I didn't know of anybody else. M'DEVITT'S SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE OF GAMBLING. Q. Have you been aware at any time prior to the publishing of gambling articles in the newspaper of any gambling houses in this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many did you know of? A. About four, sir. to my own knowledge.

Q. Name them? A. How do you mean to name them. Where they were located?

Mr. Wilson. Yes. sir.

Mr. McDevitt. Well on Thirteenth street, between the Avenue and E street, you will find two or three, and there may be one or two on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Q. Do you know of any others? A. I think I do not.

Q. Do you know of any others? A. I think I do not.

Mr. Wilson. This shows that he not only knew of them, but knew where they were located. It shows that the witness, who is a member of the police force and one of the detectives, was familiar with those places.

Q. Can you tell me the particular location of those houses of which you have a knowledge? A. I do not know the numbers of the houses, sir. Q. Can you give us a definite statement as to where they are, so that we can identify them? A. I have already mentioned their location.

Q. Are they up-stairs or down-stairs? A. Some are up-stairs and some down-stairs. A. Some are up-stairs and some down-stairs. A. Some are up-stairs and some down-stairs. A. Some are up-stairs and some down-stairs.

Q. Do you know who are reported to be the proprietors of those places? A. No. sir.

Q. You cannot give any more definite statement than that which you have given? A. Well, there is one next door to that.

Q. Go ahead now. Are there any more in that same street? A. I don't know, sir, whether there are or not.

Q. By what name do those places go? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Have you now named all the establishments in this city of which you have knowledge? A. I think I have, sir.

Q. Are you very familiar with this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been so? A. I have been an officer since 1861.

Mr. Wilson. You have been an officer since 1831

Q. How long have you been so? A. I have been an officer since 1831.

Mr. Wilson. You have been an officer since 1831 and you are unable to give the names by which these places go? A. It is only hearsay evidence.

Q. Do you know such a place as "The Club?"

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no gambling carried on in that house to your knowledge? A. I don't think there is, sir.

house to your knowledge? A. I don't think there is, sir.

"Mr. Wilson. With all your familiarity with this city you cannot give the name by which any of those houses go? A. I cannot tell you only from hearsay evidence, and that is not evidence before this committee. I won't do it, sir, because it might injure some innocent party.

Q. Well, you stated that some of those are on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and one on Pennsylvania avenue. Was there any other street on which any of those houses were located? A. Not to my knowledge, sir. DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Q. Have you been in any house or room in this city where Fare tables and other appliances for gambling were situated? A. And if I were, sir, I den't propose to tell you.

Q. Have you seen people playing at Fare and other games in rooms in this city within the past two years? A. I will answer that question if the committee so direct. Was that resolution to investigate my going into gambling beuses?

Chair: You are not obliged to answer that question if you think it would criminate yourself. The witness persisted in declining and evading

the question.

Mr. Wilson stated that he would not press it,
then, and the question was postponed until Monthen, and the question was postponed until Mon-day.

Hefore Mr. McDevitt left the stand he offered to explain the motives of This Euruntican in attacking the gamblers, hinting strongly at blackmail. He said: "If the committee will only take the trouble to look over the papers they will find two or three little paragraphs, before the long article was printed, calling the attention of the public to gambling, and they will find that my theory is correct."

Mr. McDevitt was here stopped and excused for the day.

Detective Miller. Detective Miller.

Detective George O. Miller was next called and stated that his full name was George O Miller; that he resided in Washington, and was detective on the Metropolitan police force; believed that he was appointed on the police force is 1852, and a detective in 1856. Miller was aske what he knew of

THE WHITTHORNE MATTER. natter. "
Q. Was there any conversation? A. I never use any conversation with Mr. Martagh.
Q. De you know of anything being done? A.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY. Q. Against whom? A, Against Mr. Murtagh

for libel.

Miller then proceeded. Major Richards said to me that Mr. Murtagh wanted to see me in reference to this trial. I believe it was the day after this I met him between the court-house and police headquarters, and he asked me if I knew any of the jurymen. I told him to my best information that I didn't know any at that time. He told me that he wanted me to look after that trial and reach some of the jurymen. Once after that I met him in company with Major Richards, on the Avenue. Heasked me how matters were in this case.

a net was not engaged
Q. Did anything else pass between you and
he? A. He said he would be responsible for
any expense incurred.
Q. Did snything else take place afterward?
A I don't remember of having another meeting
with him. I never approached say juryman on
the subject.
Q. Have you any other knowledge? A. No
personal knowledge, sir.
Q. By whose invitation was it that you were to
meet 3r. Murtagh? A. Major Richards fold
the in slang that Mr. Murtagh wanted me to

"shadow" Mr. Whitthorne m order to find him in some disreputable place. The Major said, "Let it appear to Mr. Murtagh that I was doing some-thing." thing."

Q. How long was this before the interview when you say Mr. Murtagh and Major Richards were together? A. I think this was the day before I passed Mr. Murtagh on the stoop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson: Q. Well, Mr. Miller, you spoke of the McGarrahan trial in 1870. How long was it after that until you had this interview? A. I don't exactly remember, sir. Q. To whom did you communicate it. A. Well, I talked to the Major about it, and to Mr. Cook. Q. Recently? A. Yes, Indeed.

Q. How long ago? A. Well, about two weeks ago.

CONFERENCE OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS

CONFERENCE OF AGGREGATION CONFERENCE OF AGGREGATION A. Q. Where were you when you talked with those persons you have named? A. On the street and in the police headquarters. Q. Who were present when you talked about it in police headquarters? A. Weil, Mr. McDevitt and myself.
Q. Whore else did you parties meet and talk over it? A. Weil, I have been in Mr. Cook's office. office.

With whom? A. With Major Richards and William A. Cook.

Q. Was McElfresh present? A. No, sir; but Mr. McDevitt was.

Q. What was it you were talking over it for?

A. Well, my cause was that Mr. Murtagh had attacked my character in his paper, and I had a cause.

Q. What was the object of your conversation?
A. I felt sore; I meant to get even, and to do so
in an honorable way. I don't know what object
the others had. Some of them pitied Mr. Murtagh.
Mr. Wilson stated: The fact is that you parties
were there together discussing the unster as to
how you were to get even with Mr. Murtagh? A.
No, sir. were there together discussing the matter as to how you were to get even with Mr. Murtagh? A. No. sir.

Q. Where did you have the first talk about this matter? A. The first talk was in Mr. Cook's office on the 1st of January.

Q. You talked over this matter, and then wrote a letter to Mr. Murtagh, which was first published in the Star paper? Yes. sir.

Mr. Wilson. Well, now this trial occurred in 1870. Had you very frequently talked about this thing with Major Richards or anybody else? A. No. we never talked about it; we didn't propose to engage in it.

Q. Heewen 1870 and the time that you parties were there together, had you frequently talked this matter over? A. No, sir.

Q. Who else was present? A. I think that Mr. Noyes, reporter of the Star, was.

Q. Was there any conversation between you and Major Richards in regard to this letter? A. No, sir.

Q. Where had you and Major Richards talked.

and Major Richards in Page 170, sir.
Q. Where had you and Major Richards talked about this before? A. At police headquarters.
Q. You have stated all that you know in regard to the Whitthorne matter; was that talked over at the time? A. I don't believe it was; that

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF GAMBLING.

Q. How many gambling-houses do you know in this city? A. Well, on Rum Row there are two or three, on Thirteenth street one or two and on Pennsylvania avenue one or two.

Q. How long have those houses been there?

A. Since I went on the police force in 1822.

Q. How are those places known; what kind of signs have these houses by which a person can know they are gambling-nouses; is there any peculiar mark by which a person who knows anything of gambling can recognize them, a designation from anything that appears on the outside? A. Yes, sir; I thick anyone in the business of gambling would know them.

Q. What kind of a light do you mean? Anything different from the ordinary light? A. Well, no.

Q. Any peculiar number or figure or letter?

A. Yes, sir, there are numbers on some of them.

Q. What kind of a light do you mean? Anything different from the ordinary light? A. Well, no.

Q. What Willing is a light of the companies of them.

Q. What Willing is a light do you mean? Anything different from the ordinary light? A. Some are large and some small.

Mr. Wilson. Now, tell us, how many of those houses do you know?

Nr. Miller, Well, now I could not tell you how HIS KNOWLEDGE OF GAMBLING.

Mr. Wison. Now, tell us ,now many of those houses do you know?

Mr. Miller. Well, now I could not tell you how many I do know, but if you give sufficient time I will tell you the numbers of those houses.

Q. Now, you my there are some lecested in Rum Row? A. So This Republican says, and I

would say that they had seen me there is the last year. I could hart the feelings of one of them, who committed a larceny in the navy yard, very much, but i didn't want to. I have been in the bars of places where it was said there was gambling, but I haven't seen a card turned or a Faro bank playing for five years. I played a little game of Draw Poker, but I claim limitation on that, as The Expunction does in the McGarraban case. That was over four years ago.

Q. You say there are two on Pennsylvania avenue. Have you ever been in any of them? A. I have been in the buildings, but not where there was any gambling going on.

Q. Can you describe the room in which you played Poker? A. Well, yes. There were seversi round tables, and people sitting about the room. "I got enough of poker," said the witness, with a sigh. Have not played since.

Miller was then excused, and the committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

erds are branded as perjurers who tried "to get

GAMBLERS IN WASHINGTON. Police Officials Believed to Have Been Bribed by [Them—John F. Chamberlin's Career — His Examination by the New

[From the New York Tribune.]

[From the New York Tribune.]
There is considerable excitement in Washinston caused by the determination of some of the officials to drive out the numerous gamblers who have long infested the city. It has been charged that subordinates of the Police Commissioners of Washington, and even some of the Commissioners themselves, as those of New York did in the days of Henry Smith and John Jourdan, have divided the spoils with the gamblers. There are rectness of these rumors. The Tribune has from time to time published the names and loca-tions of many notorious gamblers of New York, and explained in detail the methods by which the uninitiated have been swindled out of their money. This resulted in driving most of the

WORST ROGUES among the gamblers to other places, and many of them, including the Chamberlins, chose to try their fortunes in Washington. John F. Chamber-lin was formerly associated in New York with Price, McGrath, and John Morrissey, and subseduently with McGrath only, as a partner in a "skin" game which was much patronised by the Ring officials, by James Fisk, jr., and by many others with more money than shrewdness. He was finally driven from New York in December, 1874, and rented at Washington the house at Seventeenth and I streets, which had formerly been occupied by the British Minister. His partners were Charles Mann, of Philadelphis, and there were manual Leonard Bollman and three other men named Leonard, Bolman, and Wood. He did not succeed there as he had done New York because, as he has since said, it took all his gains to pay the contributions levied upon him by the Police Commissioners and their sub him by the Police Commissioners and their sub-ordinates. In the fall he returned to Washing-ton and again opened his gambling house, but connected with it an elegant restaurant. This was done, it is alleged, in order that the Police Com-missioners and the prominent men in Washington might resort to his place while estensibly patron-izing the restaurant. He did not prosper because of the enormous contributions which he claims he was obliged to make to the police. He made use of what is known as

A "TWO-CARD PARO BOX " and a "snapper roulette" table, an invention of a Dr. Wood, of Brookiyn, which placed the better entirely at the mercy of the gambler. Concealed in the wood of the table, under-the green cloth, chose. It was the intention of Chamberlin, it is reported, to re-establish himself in Washington for this winter, but his triends there warned him of the trouble which threatened Washington camblers and advised him to wait until the store

had blown over.

In the suit of Stewart against Chamberlin, in In the suit of Stewart against Chamberlia, in which the late A. T. Stewart recovered a judg-ment against John F. Chamberlin, as surety for Charles R. Thorne, sr., Isseec of Nible's theatre, for \$27,000, Mr. Chamberlin was yesterday ax-PGINTED QUESTIONS

from the opposing counsel, that he had no prop-erty of any kind or description except clothes. He also said that he had received no money ex-He also said that he had received no money ex-cept from his brother for some time; but he de-clined to say whether or not he had received any from a Mr. Carlin through his brother, on the ground that the answer would criminate himself. However, he did not wish to correct any of his preceding answers. He admitted that when he became surety for the rent he was not worth the became surety for the zent he was not worth the amount he went surety for, but supposed the lessors would collect their rent weekly, or at least once in two weeks. He said: "My business in Washington was a losing business. I opened in the summer of 1875 at Long Branch. I have no books, and I don't remember whether we made any money or not. We had two branches—one at Long Branch and one in the country. On one we always lost money; on the other we sometimes made money. We always lost on the restaurant. We lost on the turf. In the summer of 1875 I had the horse Ochiltree mortgaged. He was mort-gaged to Thorne, and my brother took the mort-

BENNETT OFF TO EUROPE. HE HIDES HIMSELF IN ONE OF THE "HERALD'S" STEAM YACHTS,

in Which He Steams Quietly to Sea-And is In Which He Steams Quiety to Sea—And is Transferred to the Outward-Bound Steamer for Europe—A Nicely-Schemed Departure— While Fred May is at Home with His Sister Dressing His Wounds—Miss May's Visit to nett. Who is Quite Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Mr. Bennett's friend kept his secret well. There can be no question that a number of gentlemen were in his confi-dence. If not informed of the details of the plan which has been so cleverly carried out, they knew his whereabouts and, in a general way, his intentions. They have kept their own counsel admirably, as the reporters can testify.

The first intimation of the new use to which the

Hereid steam yach had been put was the letter
to the Sun, printed below. On its heels came the information about the muffled and mysterious party on the City of Richmond, whose debate be-hind closed doors would doubtless make very interesting reading if a stenographic report could be obtained. In the evening the news was con-firmed by the dispatch from Sandy Hook and ther corroborative evidence, leaving no doubt o

night, it was only by a few persons. The mem-bers generally knew nothing about it. At the Union Club the doorman had received orders to admit no more reporters. The clerk of the Knickschocker Club remarked that Bennett was not member there, and therefore his affairs were not talked about. The superintendent of the Union League Club was sure the story had not been League Units was sure the story and not open discussed there, and was quite surprised to bear that Mr. Bennett had departed in so strange a fashion. The half a dosen dosing men hanging over chairbacks in the Fifth Avenue hotel at 11:30 o'clock did not look as though they had heard of Mr. Bennett's flight. The clerks declared that everybody who had anything to say about the Bennett May duel had been excluded from the hotel. Perhaps that was the reason the news had not been heard there.

"Restrain Yourselves, Gentlemen!"

The steamship City of Richmond of the Inman
line left pier 45, N. R., at 2 p. m. yesterday. Several hours before the lines were cast off, how ever, and before the crowd had gathered, severa gentlemen, clessly muffled up in uisters, drow up the wharf to the companion way, boarder the steamer, and going below into the cabin sbut themselves up in their staterooms—a double and themserves up in their same of the same of the arm in the main saloon as if in excited argument; interrupted now and again by an expostulatory voice, which would say in a gruff whisper, "Restrain yourselves, gentlemen, at least till we leave the

wharf."

The steward being questioned as to the names of the parties, replied: "I'm sure I don't know; we can't tell till we get in the stream, you know, who are going to make the trip, and who are only here to see them off." A knock on the door failed

A Search for Facts.
The offices of the Inman line were closed and deserted last evening. As the clerks all live out of town the anxious reporters who clustered around the doors had to seek information else-

office last evening. He said: "I have been here since 6 this morning, and would certainly have heard of anything of the kind. As it is, I have not heard or observed the slightest indication of Mr. Bennett's intending to go on, board the ver-sel." "Mr. J. H. Madan, the baggage master," he added, "knew no more of the matter than I

Rum Row? A. So This Emputations says, and I say so too.

Q. How many are located in Rum Row? A. I do not know.

Q. Have you ever been in any of those places?

BAD LUCK AT DRAW POKER.

A. Not for tour or nve years. Two of Mr. Murtagh's employees swore before the Police Board that if I had't testified that I had't been in one of these houses for four or five years they would say that they had seen me there in the last year. I could hurt the feelings of one of them, who committed a largery in the naw ward.

man wearing a cape, the operator is confident was Mr. Bernett. The yacht was last seen steaming scaward, it is supposed that she intercepted the steamer (ity of Mehmond, and that Mr. Hennett was put aboard the steamer and is now on his way to Europe. For three days past the Herald yacht has been cruising about in the neighborhood of Operantine in a mysterious and unsual manner. Her move most caused much remark, and the ship hews reporters have watched her closely. The operator at Sandy Hook was on the alert, and is responsible for the statement that Mr. Beanett has doubtless gone to Europe.

At midnight the Herald steam yacht remained in the lower bay. What her business was at that time no one knows. But she was by turns puffing about and then lying still as though waiting for something. The opinion of shippers and saits is that these movements of the yacht are intended by her manager merely as a blind.

One gentleman said, if the news was true, it would be nonsense to denounce Mr. Bennett for leaving his triend, Dr. Phelps, in a hole. "Jim" wasn't that sort of a man. The dector wasn't in a very bad hole any way, and any annoyances or losses which he might suffer would be amply made up to him.

A report was current in Hoboken last evening that Mr. Bennett had sailed on the steamship Hermann yesterday afternoon for Bremen. The runor grew out of the face that a closed coach was driven over the Hoboken ferry and to the wharf a few minutes before the departure of the vessel. The gentleman who alighted from the vehicle is described as being rather handsome and wearing a large ulster overcoat with the collar turned up, which almost entirely obscured his countenance. The traveler was accompanied by two friends, who bid him a hearty adieu.

The May wayning in West Nineteenth street.

Gossip About Town.
The May mansion in West Nineteenth stree was shut to reporters yesterday. The neighbors said that Dr. May had not returned from Mary-land, whither he is supposed to have gone to see

land, whither he is supposed to have gone to see his son Frederick.

Miss Caroline May visited Miss Jeannette Bennett yesterday. The meeting was cordial and sisterly. Miss Bennett was suffering with a severe affection of the lungs.

At both the May and Bennett houses the servants had orders to talk with no one who was suspected of being in the employ of the newspapers.

In the clubs, none of Mr. Bennett's friends would say anything more than that he was yet in the cliv. Many of his acquaintances profess a belief that the wedding will yet be solemnized, notwith standing the recent troubles.

"Did you see that gentleman who went in thereft" said a friend of Mr. Bennett's yesterday. "That is the future husband of Miss Jeannette Bennett and the future conductor of the Herald. He is pretty well known among you newspaper people. As soon as he marries Miss Bennett he will take charge of the paper. You can rely on what I'm telling you. Jim Bennett leaves this country to-day and this gentleman is to run the Herald in his absence. But don't print my name, and don't say I told you."

THE DUEL TOOK PLACE ON THE DELAWARE-MARY-LAND BORDER LINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.— District Attorney Bussum, of Caroline, Md., is at the Girard house, in this city. He says that from all he can learn the dueling ground was on McGinnis' farm, which is located partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland, and seemed about four hundred yards from the Delaware line, near Marydel. His informant tells him that May was hit, and that he was attended by Dr. Allan Smith, of Baltimore; that the patient was in a ducking house on Gunpowder creek. It is reported that Fred. May stopped at one of the hottels in this city from Monday morning until Wednesday night, when he took the midnight train for New York, and that he registered as Fred. Miles. NO REQUISITION MADE FOR BENNETT.

WILM, NGTON, DEL., Jan. 14.—Secretary of State
Grabb announces that Governor Cochran has not
went a requisition to Albany for the bodies of
May and Hennett, nor will he do so, as investigation develops the fact that the duel took place in
Maryland.

Detective Miller met with some difficulty in "getting even" with THE REPUBLICAN, for he could not perjure himself fast enough to suit

Billy Cook.
Movement of Ice on the Ohio, Movement of Ice on the Ohio,
ATTERDED WITH GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.
CINCIDNATI, Jan. 14.—The movement of ice is the Ohio river has been almost general from Pittsburg to Cairo, entailing heavy losses, chiefly upon owners of coal boats and barges. A dispatch from North Bend, twelve miles below here, reports over two hundred coal barges passing there in the ice to-day. At Mingo, near Steubeaville, ten barges were swept away to-day, and four at Parkersburg. The ice in the Kanswha broke yesterday, carrying away a wharf-boat and several barges. At Hiennerhassett's Island that the steamer M. J. Bigby and eight barges and the steamer M. S. Thanhauser were carried off by the ice. Eight barges, supposed to be from the Kentucky river, passed Madison this afternoon. At Jeffersonville the water had risen five feet in two hours, and the ice swept down at the rate of ten miles an hour, tearing away a large quantity of valuable timber from ship-yards, sinking several barges and demolishing a portion of a ferry-boat.

eral Darges and demonstraing a portion of a terry-boat.

MORE HAVOC OF THE ICE GORGES.

CINCHEATI, Jan. 14.—The ice, which had remained stationary above Newport bridge, gave way at noon to-day, and, striking the sunken steamer Calumet, turned the wreck around and sweyl it down with the current, making the boat a total loss. Further down the ice carried away about forty loaded and about as many empty ocal boats, and at Delhi, ten miles below, took the small steamer Alex, Keodall with it. The damage by the ice here to-day will aggregate fully 410,050.

Bishop Whittingham,

HIS CRITICAL CORDITION FROM PARALTSIS.

BAITIMORE, Jan. 13.—An afternoon paper says:

"Intelligence has reached us to-day of a serious attack of paralysis under which the Right Rev. Bishop of the discess of Maryland is now laboring. Bishop Whittingham was smitten with a seemingly slight stroke yesterday morning. He was afterward obliged to take to his bed, where an entire prestration and halplemenes in the left side abortly revealed itself. His mind, however, continues size ar and unaboused. Bis physicians regard his cendition you estitus.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. HIS STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO THE PORTRAITS OF SAIRT PEROME—THE SARGASM OF THE VERMONT RENATOR—A MAN WHO PARRIES THE RAPIER OF SARCASM. "Did the resemblance of Senator Edmunds to the relevance of Senator Edmunds to

"Did the resemblance of Senator Edmunds to the pictures of Saint Jerome ever strike you?" saked a newspaper man of another a few days since, while the pair were seated in the reporters' gallery of the Senate. The question, abrupt as it was, did not disturb the equilibrium of the in-terrogated newspaper man, nor did it require another look at the Vermont statesman to satisfy him that there is a striking resemblance to the pictures named. Ever since that interrogatory was propounded the writer cannot help studying Edmunds as a future subject for some elever painter to excel all past efforts in depicting the features of the great ascetic of the fourth cen-tury. Whether there are any reliable portraits tury. Whether there are any reliable portraits of Jerome extant he is guiltly ignerant, but if the popularly accepted picture, which is seen in the show windows of Catholic book stores, can be

of the saint, then it is safe to say that after the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries the rugged hills of Verment have produced a man who, so far as ficial appearance is concerned, might be the brother of the Jerome who was born at Suidon, in the confines of Dalmatia, about 545 A. D. That Edmunds' features should resemble so remarkably those of one of the early Christian fathers is perhaps not a very striking circumstance. But that he should also have some of the same intellectual traits attributed by blogr-phem to St. Jerome makes the matter laterest-ing. St. Jerome was regarded as the most learned of the Latin fathers, and was studious to

to him the possession of

POWERS OF SARCASM

so great that he was enabled to annihilate all
with whom he came in controversy by the
use of that weapon. Now Senator Edmunds,
while it may not be conceded that he is the most
learned of all the Senators, still none of the
members of that body would hesitate to acknowledge him as an intellectual peer. He is studious,
and though past the prime of life still burns the
midnight oil. And sarcasm comes as naturally
from his lips as do ordinary axpressions from
those of most men. It is true that St. Jerome
was noted for his elequence, platy and religious
ferror, and that Edmunds is not; but this, and
another fact that St. Jerome's feelings often permitted him to indulge in violent invective in his
controversial writings, something that Edmunds
does not even resort to in heated debate, are not
sufficient to counterbalance the other striking
points of resemblance between the two. It has
been said that Edmunds is the possessor of a exrcastic tongue, and no one who has come in contact with him much will ever deny the assertion.
Certainly those who indiscreetly tilt with him in
debate will not do so. He parries the sledge-hammer blows of opponents with
THE POLISHED LANCE OF REPARTEE.

THE POLISHED LANCE OF REPARTHE, THE POLISHED LANCEOF REPARTER, and the chagrined Democratic Senator, after driving at him as if he meant to ride the "mud-sill," from Vermont, into the dust, retires, piercod through and through by the sharp, rapier-like sareasm of the Senator, who always manages to have the last word. Hearing and seeing in most cases are sufficient reasons for believing, and it is upon observation and sight that one may form the opision that Edmunds has better command of his vocal organ than any other member of the present Senate. He has his superiors in the use of polished language and in the vehemence that sometimes goes by the name of eloquence, but there is not one who can frame a more ready answer or turn the charge of an enemy into disastrous defeat quicker than Senator Edmunds. There is a something about him when he is annoying the opposition with his peculiar weapon that renders him

of the same character. Although a half-formed smile may be perceptible on his face—to say that a smile might play about his lips would be about, for even a smile would not think of playing anywhere about Edmunds' face at such a time—it is a smile of that frosty nature that suggests the snow-capped mountains of his State. His smiles are never warm, neither are they sardonic, they are simply cold, impassive "I-told you-to-be-careful" expressions which his face maturally takes on when an opponent has been impotently endeavoring to vanquish him in argument.

impotently endeavoring to value.

If Secator Edmunds were not one of the most logical men in the United States Senate he certainly would be the most insufferable Senator. But although he lashes right and left, death blows at although he lashes right and left, death blows at although he lashes right and left, death blows at the members of

However this may be, one thing is sure, that he honestly worked for carrying through a measure which might have saved the country from a great deal of its present uneasiness concerning the result of the squabble over the count of the electoral votes. The indgment of the Senate, that it would not be indictous to intrust so great a power to the Eupreme Court as Edmunds' amendment to the Constitution proposed, may have been correct, but of one thing there can be little question, and that is that he deemed it the best plan of bridging over the difficulty. Edmunds has been very quiet lately, and Withers, Bogy and other Democratic Senators have been emboldened, and have had their say, reminding ALWAYS CONSERVATIVE.

have had their say, reminding

THE ENOWING ONES

of the saying that "when the cat is away a
mice will play." But the committee on the el
toral count must soon agree or disagree, when
may once again be seen in his seat, on ha
ready to administer a wordy castigation to a
sam may deserve it. Senator Bogy will scare
have another opportunity afforded him to get
and speak of the speech of a brother benator a
hideous and malignant effort without being tak
to task for it in some way or other. Sherman in
deem it more dignified to pass unnoticed such
tacks, but if Edmunds had been on hand
would have injected a little of his peculiar
vice into the debate, even if it were not his o
funeral. In order "to get even," Richards, Cook, Miller and McDevitt have not scrupled at perjury.

Alexis at Norfolk. THE GRAND DUKE AMONG US AGAIN—HE WILL SPEND A PART OF THE WINTER IN WASHINGTON. Nonrolk, Jan. 13 .- The Russian frigate Svet-

Grand Duke Alexis, arrived in our harbor at 10 Orang Duke alexis, arrived in our narrows to o'clock this morning and anchored just below Fort Norfolk, near the old quarantine ground. Immediately upon her arrival she saluted the broad pennant of Admiral Trenchard with fifteen guns, which was responded to by the Powhatan in the afternoon. The Grand Duke came off and paid a visit to Mr. N. Shishkin, the Russian Minister, Admiral A. Crown, of the Imperial Russian navy, and Mr. F. Schlardhauer, courier from St. Petersburg, who

ister, Admirai A. Crown, of the imperial Russian navy, and Mr. F. Schlardhauer, courier from St. Petersburg, who have apartments at the Atlantic hotel. His Highness returned to his ship after about two hours' absence. He will not sejourn ashore during his stay here, for the reason that he prefers to avoid the inquisitiveness of the public.

Naval circles are on the tip-toe of excitement, and the stay of the grand Russians promises to be attended by a season of sumptuous and elegant festivities. The other vessels belonging to the fleet are the corvette Bogaitr, Captain Chafres, and the ocrvette Askold, Captain Tirdoff, which are appeated here to-morrow. To-day the various dignitaries paid a visit to the yard and were received with all the usual civilities by Commodore Creighton and staff. The national flag of Russia was hoisted at the fore of the Alliance and a calute fired. The Grand Duke will be in Washington this week. He will have apartments at the Russian Legation.

When Detective Miller, or McDevitt, try "10 get even" again, they should hatch up a story

ENERGY FIFE INSCRIPTION.

BYR BUILDINGS AND VALUABLE LIBRARIES LOST.

SCRANTON, PA., Jan. 13.—A fire broke out here
this morning in the bookstore of Pryer & Thompson, on Lackawanns avenue, and three valuable
stores and a number of law offices, comprising
what was known as Exchange block, were entimely command. The loss tearly noted at \$100,000. what was known as Exchange block, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and includes the buildings owned by Hand, Blair & Spencer, valued at \$50,000, and the library of the Toung Men's Christian Association, valued at \$5,000; the library of Hand & Post, attorney, valued at \$1,000; the library of Attorney Eurges, valued at \$1,000; the library of Attorney Archbald, valued at \$1,500; the office of the Boosic Powder Company; the store of Pryer & Thompson: the grocery store of Courser & So., and the millinery establishment of Mrs. Cushman. The buildings and stock were fully insured.

Richards have set an example to all rescals exposed by newspapers. The way "to get even" is to succer truth out of countenance.

Collision of Steamships Collision of Steamships

AND SUIT TO RECOVER DANAGES THEREFOR.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—In the United States court this morning a libel was filed by counsel for John Maguire, of New York, owner of the steamer Montgomery, against the steamer Seminole; damages were laid at from \$53,000 to \$80,000. The libel is to recover for the loss of the vessel by collision with the Seminole oil Cape May. The charge is that the accident was caused by negligence on the part of the commander of the Seminole. An attachment was placed on the Seminole, which is still at this port.

A Pardon by the President.

Charles G. Fisher, recently convicted of abstracting court papers from the office of the clerk of the cent, was on Saturday pardoned by the

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Turkey. TO BE MADE TO DAY. Lornor, Jan. 14.—Reuter's dispatch from Con-tantinople says it is stated that the final com-munication to be made to the Porte at Monday's sitting of conference will make no mention of gendarmerie. The division of Bulgaria into two
provinces or the confinement of Turkish troops to
certain garrisons will considerably modify the
suggestions relative to the international commission and appointment of governors of provinces.
At the last meeting of the European plenipotentiaries, Marquis of Salisbury spoke in favor of
bringing the conference to a close, while General
Ignatief recommended further concessions. Gen.
Ignatieff, at an interview with Midhat Pasha on
Saturday, mentioned the concessions proposed by
the Powers. He suggested that the gendarmerie
would be composed of Mussulmen, instructed by
foreigners in the Turkish service, and that the
international commission should be a mixed body
of Ottomans and foreigners. Midhat, however,
did not agree to these concessions, considering
they were an attack on the independence of the
Empire. The European plenipotentiares were to
meet and the Turks were to hold a Cabinet council to-day. Lord Salisbury visited the Sultan today. Intelligence from Constantinople, up to a
late hour to night, represents the Turks as apparently still stubborn.

LORD SALISBURY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE SUL-TAN A PAVORABLE ONE. LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Standard's special from Constantinople reports that Salisbury's inter-view with the Sul'an yesterday was very satis-A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says war stores have been sent by eight steamers from Odessa to Pata. In the event of war hostilities will probably commence in Caucasus. Further advices from Prague represent that Gen. Tohernayeff was ordered to cross the frontier in six

THE GOVERNMENT STILL TROUBLED WITH TH LONDON, Jan. 15 .- The India office publishes a dispatch, dated January 12, from Lord Caraarvon, acting as Indian Secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, Governor General of incts in regard to the famine. Lord Carnarvon, summing up the information hitherto received, considers it alarming that \$40,000 persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras, and 250,000 in Bombay. The Government estimates show that the famine in Bombay will gradually increase, reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover eighty thousand square miles, and contain a population of eight millions. In Bombay the famine-stricken territory covers fifty-four thousand square miles, and has a population of eight millions, five millions of which are in districts more immediately affected.

To-day the "lean and hungry Cassius," McEl-fresh, of the detective gang, will try his hand at the school-boy's thirtcenth commandment, to "Tell

mittee.

The steamer Mocleruma, captured on the 27th of November by Cuban insurgents, has been burned on the Honduras coast by her captors, who escaped. The Spaniards on board were saved by a Spanish man-of-war, and have arrived at Clientungos.

A denial is given to the rumor that Baron Von Wather had made a threatening declaration, indicating a change of stitlitude on the part of Germany. An official telegram likewise denies that Germany has assumed an attitude less favorable than before to a peaceful arrangement.

The committee appointed to examine into the

How "to get even" was what bothered Detec tive Miller until little Billy Cook told him ho to perjure himself. Important Legal Decision

INGS BANK. CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—An important case wa decided in the United States Court yesterday An action was brought against the bon

not been performed, but the business of an ordi-nary bank has been engaged in. There was a brilliant array of legal talent in the case, both sides being represented by eminent counsel. The verdict was for the delense and decides, the ex-tent of obligations of sureties on the bonds of the treasurers of societies for savings. The Count held, iin its charge, that the sureties are not re-sponsible for any money going into the hands of the society in the way of ordinary banking busi-ness. barefaced perjury in order "to get even" with THE REPUBLICAN.

A PATER BURNT IN HIS OWN DWELLING WHILE

BIS SON STANDS BY AND OFFERS NO AID.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 13.—In the case of Wm.

Henry Brown, who perished in his burning dwell-Henry Brown, who perished in his burning dwelling in Middletown, on the night of the 10th instent, the coroner's jury has returned a verdict
that Charles S. Brown, a son of the deceased
knew of the death of his father at the time of the
fire, and that he feloniously and maliciously refused and neglected to make any effort to put out
the fire or save his father's life. The sheriff will
arrest Charles S. Brown to-doy. When Miller, McDevitt, Richards, Mc Elfresh and Billy Cook met together and decided "to

get even" with THE REPUBLICAN, Cook poster the crowd, but some of them blushed while speaking the perjurg put in their mouths by the lit-Soldiers and Teamsters ENGAGE IN A ROW, WHICH RESULTS SERIOUSLY. CHETERRE, WY., Jan. 14.—In a row between a

lot of soldiers and teamsters at Sidney, Neb., last right, Private James Kelth, company C, 5th cavairy, was shot and instantly killed. After the shoeting of Keith about twenty soldiers prooured arms from the barracks, went to the from of the place where Keith was killed and fired several shots through the window and doors of the building fortunately injuring no one. The firing was stopped by the arrival of the patrol. The body of Keith was taken in charge by the commanding officer at Sidney baracks. Delective Miller disclosed the animus of the

investigation Saturday. He and his "pals" want "to get even," and they showed that they are will Disappearance of Canada Game

Mr. Peter Kiel, writing from Wolfe Island to the Kingston Whig, gives some remarkable in formation which serves to explain the much-to be-regretted disappearance of game from (innada. A few days ago, he says, while making cout the country at the wholesale destruction and threatened extirpation of not only the fur-bearing animals, but of all other game inhabiting the forests. It appears that the present game law is so ambiguous that few persons are able to explain what really constitutes the game law; consequently everybody construes them to sait his own purpose, and all game is looked upon as common property for whoever sees fit to hunt, kill and destroy in the most reckless and indiscriminate manner. For instance, the muskrats, by united efforts during the sutumn and fall, build houses of fiag and weeds in the marshes along the margin of some of the inland lakes in which they dwell during the winter, and whence they can go down into the water to feed when occasion requires it. Unprincipled trappers cut open such houses and catch a few of the inmates, then leave the house open, which, freesing up, causes the destruction of the whole family; then in the spring hundreds of half-grown rats, comparatively of little worth, are killed by such persons. Again, the deer are shurchtered in the most unmerciful manner in nearly every season of the year. In the month of March, when the

THE HAPPY DAYS OF YORE WHAT CAUSED THE SAD CHANGES IN

One More Claimant for Divorce—Why Mary Cassandra Pleasants Would Not Live with Her Husband—William Henry Thinks Too Much of a Servant Girl-The Outraged Wife

Husband Flies to Baltimore. Saturday is always considered the off-day for business about the City Hall, and solicitors are less apt to be mousing around the building and running through the papers searching for infor-mation than on the other secular days of the week. It also affords a partial relief to the clerks, week. It also affords a partial relief to the clerks, and allows them time to bring up and perfect the records which have been crowded upon by the pressure of the previous five days' work. Few new suits are entered on this day, and when instances of the kind occur they are looked upon as cases either of more than ordinary importance or pushed forward by some reasonable cause. In this respect the divorce market has been generally enceptional, and seidom, if ever, on a Saturday has a bill of complaint been filed. Not that any rule forbids the procedure, but custom seems to have established a law on that point which is commonly followed, and the last day of the week is most frequently allowed to pass tree of business of this character. As the Equity Court, however, was in session on Saturday—in uncommon occurrence—there may be a plausible reason for the instituting of a suit of divorce and docketing it at that time. To the readers of THE REPUBLICAN, who follow these cases through their labyrinthian judicial passage, it may be surprising to see the steadiness with which

THE MARKET HOLDS ITS OWN.

Sometimes it fluctuates a little—becomes somewhat depressed; but then it does not remain quiet long, and soon rises to its entomary briskness. When the decrees of separation multiply and exceed the applications it is easy to imagine how the uninformed would suppose that the material was rapidly becoming axhausted, and soon the supply would entirely isli. But that condition of affairs is obviated by a very simple circumstance. The court does not sit regularly, but at intervals. During these recesses of course no decrees can be given, and the appellants have matters all their own way until the session reconvenes. This will give a fair working surplus for the court to operate upon and keep a stock on hand should the applications during the holding of the term fall behind the pleas granted, which is not often the case, for an examination of the record will prove that in both instances the numbers stand about equal. If there were no appeals there could be no divorces, and in furtherance of that duty which The Republican recognizes as owing to its pairons it gives this morning the pen pictures of another unhappy couple asking the legal dissolution of their married state.

Mrs. Pleasants vs. Mr. Pleasants. THE MARKET HOLDS ITS OWN.

ing the legal dissolution of their married state.

Mrs. Pleasants vs. Mr. Pleasants.

This may be pleasant to some persons, but the the petitioner thinks it all lies in the name, and that also leads to deception. She has experienced the facts whereof she speaks, and is satisfied as to the truth of her assertion. In 1847 Mary Classandra Pleasants and Wm. H. Bleasants were united in the bonds of wedleck, that it was not only a pleasant, but a decidedly happy event to them. Both were satisfied that they know each other thoroughly: that they were not only matched, but mated, and henceforth life would prove a smooth, rippling stream, and in gliding over its placid waters they would find eternal bliss. Neither permitted a breath of suspicion to reat against the fidelity of the other, or to find harbor in their brasts, and said thoughts were crowded out by the fuliness and greatness of their joy. The horoscope of the future was bright before them. Life was real and sarnest, and to them was permitted the delightful task of traveling onward together, calling the flowers of sweat content, and building up a home for them that, would be an abode of everlasting peace. It is sad to think that such brilliant prospects and intentions should fade away before those less acceptable and more dark and threatening. But true it is that the contrasting picture of discort and sorrow entered that home, and sono banished all the joys that had been created there. Mary Cassandra was not the most amiable specimen of humanity that Ged ever set upon the earth, and after she became

ACCUSTOMED TO THE HARNESS OF MARRIED LIFE ACCETOMED TO THE HARNESS OF MARKIED LIFE she spoke her mind at times very freely, especially when William Lovoked her to wrath. Now this lord and master also permitted the novelty of being a husband to pass away, and soon failed to look upon the fair Mary Cassandra with a loving eye. He was accustomed to her style of beauty, and seeing it so repeatedly became monotinous, and he thought a contrasting picture would allord relief to his optics. If he had stopped at that point perhaps no trouble would have followed, but like other men he permitted stopped at that point perhaps no trouble would have followed, but like other men he permitted his passions to misguide him, and in a short time found that he had proved unfaithful to his wife. She was not long in making the same discovery, and if Mary Cassandra ever did possess temper she let William Henry become fully conscious of it about that time. It was very hot about the premises just then, sade the choicric thermometer rushed up with amazing rapidity until it obtained a height that indicated blood heat and danger to life and limb. Finally, by persuasion and promise, after acknowieding his fault, he was forgiven and the cyclone of passion passed over. It was not long, however, before the storm returned. William Henry could not resist her witcheries of a servant girl, and for the second time gave evidence of his infledity. Mary Cassandra was soon again pursuing him with the viais of wrath unbettled, and to escape her indignation he flew to Baltimore, where he has ever since remained. Now she has told her tale of wee to Solictor P. J. Donohue, who has promised that baim shall be administered through equity, and then the wound will be healed.

Democratic Mud Stingers. we followed, but like other men he

Democratic Mud Slingers HE TILDENITES ENDEAVORING TO BREAK THE PORCE OF THE DISCLOSURE OF THEIR CORRUP-TION IN OREGON BY INAUGURATING A SHAM INVESTIGATION—SECRETARY CHANDLER BE-

PORE A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON

THE POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES OF THE

VELOPED ROTHING.
The mastiness exposed by the inquiry into the alleged ineligibility of Elector Watts, of Oregon, is surely distressing the Democrats who put up the delectable job of cheating a State out of its vote. They are now casting around for the means to break the force of the corruption em-ployed by Tilden and his immediate friends to ployed by Titleen and his immediate friends to induce Cronin to go through the extraordinary proceeding of organizing himself into an electoral college. To do this a counter investigation has been devised, which is being prosecuted by a subcommittee of that remarkable body known by the length; title of the Committee on the Privithe lengthy title of the Committee on the Privileges, Powers and Duties of the House of Representatives. The first meeting of this sub-committee occurred on Saturday last, and, with the
underhandedness characteristic of the Democratic
party, was held with closed doors. There were
four witnesses examined: Secretary Chandler,
M. A. Clancey, stenographer to the Secretary of
the National Republican Executive Committee,
Colonel Clarks, of the American Press Association, and Mr. Purman. Secretary Chandler was
before the committee for nearly two hours, and
had propounded to him an interminable number
of questions, based on hearsay. What the committee appeared particularly desirous of doing
was crident from the nature of most of the questions. They simply desire to confound Secretary
Chandler, the chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, with the Administration, by making it appear that he could not
separate his identity as a Cabinet officer from
his position as head of the Republican campaiga
organization. That the committee had
it is possession of any consequence.

in its possession of any consequence was apparent from the fact that nearly all their questions were of the drag-net kind. The Secretary was questioned as to whether he had sent a telegram or telegrams of about a certain tonor to Florids immediately after the election. Although these inferrogations were grossly insulting in their character, Mr. Chandler answered them all with great frankness, pronouncing them mostly newspaper figments. Indeed a list of the questions put to him would show that the domnittee had industriously culled all of the vagaries of the Tilden press on the subject of Mr. Chandler's telegraphic correspondence, so industriously circulated since the recognition of their defeat on the 7th of November last. There was but one piece of guess-work which approximated correctness, and that was concerning a telegran which might have been sent to Governor stearus, of Florids, with THE UTWOST PROPRIETY.

THE UTMOST PROPRIETY.

This question was in substance as follows:
"Did you on the sith of November telegraph to
Gov. Stearns, of Florids, to proceed with the
count of the electoral vote, assuring him that
troeps would be sent to help preserve the pance
if they were required?" To this Mr. Chandlice acsweeted: "I think I did." This question was fillowed by another: "Did you do this at your own
instance, or was there a suggestion made that
you should send this telegram?" This question.
Secretary Chandler refused to answer otherwise
them by saying that he was responsible for his
actions as chairman of the National Republican
Executive Committee. His examination was
terminated at this juncture, and he was informed
that if further testimony from him were required
that he would be sent for.

ME. M. 4. CLANCKY'S EXAMINATIOS
amounted to practically nothing to far as devel-

MR. M. A. CLANCH'S EXAMINATION amounted to practically nothing so far as developing any proof that Secretary Chandler had offered either troops or money to belp Stearus to secure the electoral vote of Floritals for Hayes and Wheeler. Although Mr. Clancey's relations to the secretary of the National Republican Committee were of the most confidential nature, he had in all of his communication with him never been instrumental in sending or receiving any telegrams of the character indicated by the committee, although he had in his capacity of stensorappher written out many telegrams dictated to him. The nature of the testimony given by Messrs. Clarke and Purman was not very important, it being mostly hearsay in its character.

Hon. R. C. McCormick, secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, received a subpome to appear before the sub-committee making the investigation on Saturday evening, and

PERSONAL.

Hon. L. Danford, of Ohio, is quartered at Wil-Geo. W. Boyd, of Philadelphia, is a guest at-Hon. J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, is at Willard's. Lee Crandall, of Philadelphia, is not lard's hotel.

H. G. Gowan, M. D., of New York, is a late ar-ival at Willard's. Louis Feder and wife, of Rochester, are stopping at Williard's. L. E. Huckley, of Ledyard, N. Y., is register at Willard's hotel. Hon. Angus Cameron arrived at the Ebbitt on the midnight train Saturday. R. B. Forbes and T. S. Forbes, two wealthy Bostonians, are at the Ebbitt.

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George H. Parker, one of the "great unterrified" from Davenport, Iowa, is at the Ebbitt.
Gen. J. A. Dumont, Captains Wm. Rogers, P. J. Ralph, A. C. Burt and wife and Unar. L. Stephenson, United States supervising inspectors of steamboats, have quarters at the Ebbitt house. Judge R. B. Carpenter, of South Carolina, is at present in the city examining the authorities pre-naratory to deciding the question as to who is Governor of that State, which has come up before his court for adjudication.
H. Torry, Boston; W. Kelley, N. Y.; E. Q. Billings and wife. Boston; C. C. Shayne, N. Y.; E. Forbes, T. S. Forbes and J. S. Cunningham, Boston; E. C. Williams, G. N. Woolfolk and wife and Mins Woolfolk, Cincoinnati; S. Merchant, N. Y., and J. M. Hiatt, Keokuk, have registered at the Ebbitt house.
C. N. Jordan, N. Y.; Wm. S. Wells, N. Y.;

A. I., and J. M. Hiatt, Keokuk, have registered at the Ebbitt house.

C. N. Jordan, N. Y.; Wm. S. Welta, N. Y.; Gen. Thos. S. Resser, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Durrell, Roston; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brooks, N. Y.; M. Masgues, N. Y.; H. O. Leonard, Oregon; Henry W. Gardner, Providence; E. W. Houghton, N. Y.; W. D. J. Foulkes, London; R. W. Corbin, Ga.; F. E. Knight, N. Y., and Edward D. Candes, N. Y., are among the latest arrivals at the Ar-lington.

get even" very soon. His perjury is very inter-

PORMAL DEMAND MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMBIA, Jan. 13 .- To-day, in view of developments that have taken place regarding the State election, which go clearly to establish the election of the Democratic State officials, these gentlemen sent the following notification and demand to the Republican officials at the State-

Eifresh and Chief Richards and Cook, the lawyer, conspired together in Cook's office, they resolved "to get even" with THE REPUBLICAN

The Presidency.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE WILL INQUIRE INTO THE ELIGIBILITY OF ELECTORS. St. Paut, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilkinson, Dem., offered the following resolution: "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the eligibility of the several Presidential ectors, and that said committee eral Presidential ectors, and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers." The facts which gave rise to this resolution are that A. K. Finsett, one of the electors, it is elaimed, is not legally a citizen of the United States; that he emigrated to the United States when seventeen or eighteen years of age, and, supposing that the naturalization of his father naturalized the minor children, he never took out any naturalization papers at all, or such only as are incomplete, and thus insufficient to make him a citizen. The resolution created considerable excitement, but Mr. Finsett, not being in the city, the truth of the allegation cannot be convolvated or contradicted.

TERED UPON THE PLAINS. CHEVENNE, Wy., Jan. 14.—Last night, on the CHEYENNE, WY., Jan. 14.—Last night, on the Eikhron, thirty miles north of Fort Laramie, fresh tracks of Indians were discovered by Sereant Berry and an escort of the Sixth cavalry. To avoid a surprise in camp the sergeant, with three men, made a reconnoisance, and, about midnight, met a party of fifteen Indians, and in the light which ersued, Bessy and one of his companions, named Taggart, were slightly wounded, and the other, named Featheralt, was badly hurt. They niso lost three horses killed, when the Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Fort Laramie to-day to endeavor to intercept the Indians. If Detectives McDevitt and Miller had had

ample time for preparation they would have perjured themselves in better style, and stood more chance of "getting even." The Strike at Rondout.

FONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The ice-gatherers and prepared to go to work on Monday with a full force. Threatening communications have been received from the strikers, and the Enickerbocker Ice Company have notified the sheriff of Uniter county and the Mayor of the city of Kingstom that they will hold them responsible for any damage done on Monday. The authorities are resolute and determined to suppress violence, even if the military have to be called out.

"Let us 'get even' with THE REPUBLICAN," houted Detectives Miller and McDevitt and Chief Richards, as they went up before the investigating committee and perjured themselves. Telegraphic Brevities.

Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

The physicians attending Bishop Whittingham report his condition somewhat improved last

The Well and Vale Manufacturing Company's works, at St Catharine, Oniario, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss, \$120,000.

The ice jam on the Ohio began to move about midnight Saturday, and at i a. m. was running rapidly out in great quantities, but no damage is yet reported.

A fire in Edinburgh, Clarion county, Pa., on Saturday night, destroyed twenty-two buildings in the business centre of the town. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

The house of Samuel Morris, at Oranberry

mated at \$100,000.

The house of Samuel Morris, at Oranberry Park, Burlington county, N. J., was burned en Thursday morning, and Mr. Morris and his child, aged eleven years, perished.

The Board of Trade of Portland, Me, Saturday-night passed resolutions memorialising Congress to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty, also against the proposed head money on immigrants.

During the trotting carnival at Poughkeepste, N. Y., Saturday afterneon, two horses came in collision, when a shaft of each sleigh penetrated the breast of each horse, killing both instantly. The horses were valued at \$2,500.

The trot on Saturday in San Francisco, at Bay The horses were valued at \$4,500.

The trot on Safurday in San Francisco, at Bay District Park, between San Purdy and Rams, to wagon, mile heats, three in five, for \$1,000 a side, was won easily by Rams in three straight heats. Time, 2:31½, \$2.7½, 1:22½.

A Little Rock telegram says: Yesterday one of the coaches of the Arkansas Valley Stage Company, on rosse from this city to Pine Binff, was waylaid by highwaymen and robbed. The particulars have not yet been received.

A meeting was held at Cincinnati on Saturday of the stockholders of the Onio and Mississippi railroad, who are dissatisfied with the recent action which pisced that road in the hands of receivers. The meeting adopted resolutions expressing its dissatisfaction.

In the saze of Jacob Huntington, president of

pressing its dissatisfaction.

In the case of Jacob Huntington, president of the suspended Miners' Trust Company Bank, at Pottsville, Pa., who is charged with embersiement, a change of venue to Berks county has been granted, the feeling against ham being so great that a mir trial cannot be held.

Upon application of the insurance commistances Judge Hait has issued a temporary injustion against the Builders' Fire Insurance Unipary of Boston, restraining them from dose; asy further business, on the ground that the company is ensound. A hearing will be had in the case of January 25,